Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 3-7, with the following amended paragraph, wherein a strikethrough indicates deleted matter and underlining indicates added matter:

This application is a divisional of U.S. Application No. 10/081,562, filed 02/19/2002, which is a continuation–in–part of U.S. ~~patent application serial no.~~ Application No. 09/790,033 ~~for DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR MYCOTECHNOLOGIES, MYCOFILTRATION AND MYCOREMEDIATION~~, filed 2/20/2001, ~~currently co–pending,~~ herein incorporated ~~in its entirety~~ by reference.

Please replace the paragraph at page 75, line 5 to page 76, line 12, with the following amended paragraph.

Water and/or oils are preferably used to deliver spores and mycelial hyphae, although spores and/or mycelium may be applied directly to the landscaping materials, or traditional inoculation methods with grain and/or sawdust spawn, etc. may be utilized (see Stamets, *Growing Gourmet and Medicinal Mushrooms* (1993, 2000) and Stamets *et al.*, *The Mushroom Cultivator* (1983), both herein incorporated by reference). Petroleum oils can be readily digested by certain fungi ~~(see U.S. patent application serial no. 09/259,077 (1999) for MYCOREMEDIATION (Thomas, Stamets *et al.*)), currently co-pending, herein incorporated by reference)~~ and biodegradable oils are readily digested by most or all fungi perfecti and fungi imperfecti. Therefore oil-spore or oil-hyphae mixtures or water-oil-spore or water-oil-hyphae suspensions, with or without seeds, provide an alternative to the water-spore or water-hyphae slurries which may be utilized in the practice of the present invention. ~~See also U.S. Patent Application Number 09/712,866 (2000) for SPORED OILS (Stamets), currently co-pending, herein incorporated by reference.~~ In general, where oils are utilized, biodegradable oils are preferred as offering a more readily available nutritional source to a wide variety of fungi. However, as some strains of white rot fungi have proved to be voracious consumers of petroleum oils, species of oil-eating fungi may be utilized with petroleum and mineral oil lubricants and synthetic and semi-synthetic lubricants, as well as with biodegradable lubricants, vegetable oil lubricants, modified vegetable oil lubricants, animal lubricants and combinations and blends of these lubricants. Numerous vegetable oils are suitable, including by way of example canola, rapeseed, castor, jojoba, lesquerella, meadowfoam, safflower, sunflower, crambe, hemp, flax, cottonseed, corn, olive, peanut, soybean and other such vegetable oil sources. Such spored or hyphal oils may also be preferably employed in applications such as ecological rehabilitation, mycoremediation and mushroom growing where use of an oil as an additional nutritional source is desired.